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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/529,405	03/29/2005	Christian Scheering	2003P00251WOUS	1353

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Siemens Corporation
Intellectual Property Department
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EXAMINER	
PARK, JEONG S	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2454	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/529,405	SCHEERING, CHRISTIAN	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	JEONG S. PARK	2454	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *17 December 2008*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *17,18,20,26-28,30,31,33-44 and 48-50* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *17-18, 20, 26-28, 30, 31, 33-44 and 48-50* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is in response to Application No. 10/529,405 filed on 3/29/2005. The amendment presented on 12/17/2008, which cancels claims 45-47, amends claims 17, 20, 26-28, 30, 38, 39, and 42, and adds new claims 48-50, is hereby acknowledged. Claims 17-18, 20, 26-28, 30, 31, 33-44 and 48-50 have been examined.

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 12/17/2008 has been entered.

Terminal Disclaimer

3. The terminal disclaimer filed on 10/27/2008 disclaiming the terminal portion of any patent granted on this application which would extend beyond the expiration date of copending Application No. 10/884,485 has been reviewed and is accepted. The terminal disclaimer has been recorded.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 17-18, 20, 26-28, 30, 31, 33- 44 and 48-50 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 17, 20, 26-28, 30, 33-39 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Golla et al. (hereinafter Golla)(U.S. Patent No. 6,587,874 B1) in view of Haug et al. (hereinafter Haug)(U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0014542 A1).

Regarding claims 17 and 26, Golla teaches as follows:

A method for configuring a device in a data network (see, e.g., col. 1, lines 40-44), the data network comprising an address server (TFTP server 252 in figure 2B), one or more devices requiring configuration (network device 12 in figure 2B), and one or more parameter servers (a directory 254 in figure 2B is a portion of an LDAP directory), comprising:

storing a name for a device in the device (device 12 in figure 2B resolve its name from IP address via a DNS server 256 in figure 2B, see, e.g., col. 7, lines 49-57);

storing in an address server (TFTP server 252 in figure 2B) on the data network a data record comprising an IP address of a particular parameter server (IP address of a single directory is provided to device 12 from DNS server 256 based on the directory domain name received from TFTP server, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 1-27) of the one or more parameter servers, wherein the particular parameter server is associated with the domain name (the request identifies device 12 by its IP address and asks for information required to find directory 254. The TFTP server 252 replies to device 12 including a domain name for a directory having the device configuration parameters,

see, e.g., col. 7, lines 58-67);

transmitting a request message from the device to the address server, wherein the request message includes the domain name (device 12 sends TFTP request 264 in figure 2B identified by its IP address, see, e.g., col. 7, lines 57-67. The DNS server 256 can provide domain name from the IP address);

ascertaining by the address server the data record associated with the domain name in the received message (the TFTP server provides a record containing the IP address of only a single directory from the device's IP address, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 23-27);

receiving a response message from the address server by the device, the response message comprising the IP address of the particular parameter server (a single directory) associated with the domain name from the data record (the TFTP server provides a record containing the IP address of only a single directory from the device's IP address, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 23-27);

setting up a connection to the particular parameter server by the device, the device using the IP address of the particular parameter server extracted from the response message to set up the connection (after device locates IP address of a directory, it performs a bind with that directory at 274 in figure 2B, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 28-36); and

receiving parameters by the device from the particular parameter server, wherein the parameters are used to configure the device (directory responds with the router configuration policy for device, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 45-50 and 280 in figure 2B).

Golla does not teach of storing a domain name for a device in the device

Haug teaches of storing a domain name for a device in the device (the domain name may be statically assigned to the device by the user, see, e.g., page 2 paragraph [0020]).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Golla with Haug in order to statically determine the domain name assigned to the device.

Regarding claims 20 and 27, Golla teaches as follows:

The IP address of a particular parameter server is stored in a domain name system server as the address server in a text field of the data record associated to the domain name (IP address of a single directory is provided to device 12 from DNS server 256 based on the directory domain name received from TFTP server, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 1-27), and wherein the text field is sent to the device in the response (the TFTP server provides a record containing the IP address of only a single directory from the device's IP address, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 23-27).

Regarding claim 28, Golla teaches of storing a name for a device in the device (device 12 in figure 2B resolve its name from IP address via a DNS server 256 in figure 2B, see, e.g., col. 7, lines 49-57).

Golla does not teach of the domain name is entered and stored in the device by a user or an administrator.

Haug teaches of the domain name statically assigned to the device by the user (see, e.g., page 2 paragraph [0020]).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Golla with Haug in order to statically determine the domain name assigned to the device by the user.

Regarding claims 30 and 33, Golla teaches as follows:

An arrangement for configuring a device in a data network (see, e.g., col. 1, lines 40-44), the data network comprising an address server (TFTP server 252 in figure 2B), one or more devices requiring configuration (network device 12 in figure 2B), and one or more parameter servers (a directory 254 in figure 2B is a portion of an LDAP directory), the device having a memory (604 and 606 in figure 6A, see, e.g., col. 11, lines 11-36), the arrangement comprising:

an addressing server for converting between a domain name of a device and an Internet protocol (IP) address of a particular parameter server (IP address of a single directory is provided to device 12 from DNS server 256 based on the directory domain name received from TFTP server, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 1-27) comprising the parameters to configure the device, wherein the device, the addressing server, and the parameter server are connected via the data network (the request identifies device 12 by its IP address and asks for information required to find directory 254. The TFTP server 252 replies to device 12 including a domain name for a directory having the device configuration parameters, see, e.g., col. 7, lines 58-67);

the device is designed to:

store a fully-qualified domain name associated with the device (device 12 in figure 2B resolve its name from IP address via a DNS server 256 in figure 2B, see, e.g.,

col. 7, lines 49-57);

transmit a request message to the addressing server, said request message comprising the fully-qualified domain name stored in the device (device 12 sends TFTP request 264 in figure 2B identified by its IP address, see, e.g., col. 7, lines 57-67. The DNS server 256 can provide hostname, which is a part of a domain name, from the IP address);

the addressing server is designed to:

use the fully-qualified domain name (device's name resolved from the DNS server 256 in figure 2B) transmitted by the device to look up a text field associated with the transmitted domain name, the text field having address information of the particular parameter server (the TFTP server provides a record containing the IP address of only a single directory from the device's IP address, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 23-27), the address information including a port number (when communicates with IP address, it is inherent to include the well-known port number);

form a response message comprising the looked address information of the particular parameter server assigned to the device, the response message transmitted to the device in response to the request message (the TFTP server provides a record containing the IP address of only a single directory to the device, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 23-27);

wherein the device is further designed to connect to the particular parameter server based on the response message (after device locates IP address of a directory, it performs a bind with that directory at 274 in figure 2B, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 28-36); and

wherein the particular parameter server is adapted to send parameters to the device (the directory responds with the router configuration policy for device, see, e.g., col. 8, lines 45-50 and 280 in figure 2B).

Golla does not teach of storing a domain name for a device in the device

Haug teaches of storing a domain name for a device in the device (the domain name may be statically assigned to the device by the user, see, e.g., page 2 paragraph [0020]).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Golla with Haug in order to statically determine the domain name assigned to the device.

Regarding claim 34, Golla teaches as follows:

A DHCP server connected to the device via the data network and designed to send the domain name to the device using a DHCP method after said device has been started up, the domain name being that domain name which is used by the device in the request message (DHCP provide IP address for the network device and the DNS server provides a domain name for the network device based on the IP address, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 6-22).

Regarding claim 35, Golla teaches as follows:

The device is assigned to a domain in the data network, and the domain name sent in the request message is a name of this domain (see, e.g., col. 6, lines 6-22).

Regarding claim 36, Golla teaches as follows:

In the addressing server is stored the data record with a fictitious domain name (local domain name) which does not belong to a real domain (unique domain name from DNS server), and wherein the fictitious domain name is simultaneously stored as domain name in the memory of devices in which no domain name for the real domain associated therewith is stored (the network device stores the local domain name until DSN server provides the unique domain name based on the IP address of the network device, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 21-27).

Regarding claims 37 and 44, Golla teaches as follows:

The stored domain name is a fully-qualified domain name (interpreted as a unique domain name)(domain name from the DNS server provides unique domain name for each network device is well-known in the art, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 21-27).

7. Claims 18, 31 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Golla et al. (hereinafter Golla)(U.S. Patent No. 6,587,874 B1) in view of Haug et al. (hereinafter Haug)(U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0014542 A1), and further in view of Skemer et al. (hereinafter Skemer)(U.S. Patent No. 6,570,849 B1).

Regarding claims 18 and 31, Golla in view of Haug teach all the limitations of claims 17 and 30 as presented above except for using voice over Internet protocol on the data network.

Skemer teaches as follows:

The Voice over IP gateway for converting telephony and other voice-band signals and signaling information into IP packets over an access network, which is an

established packet based network (see, e.g., col. 7, line 65 to col. 8, line 4 and figure 1).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to combine Golla in view of Haug with Skemer to use data network for voice data on the basis of the Internet protocol as taught by Skemer in order to utilize existing data network capacity by interleaving voice IP traffic onto the current data traffic.

Regarding claim 40, Golla teaches as follows:

At least one of the parameters received from the parameter server pertains to a transmission of the voice information (the network device includes voice gateways and PBX, see, e.g., col. 4, lines 1-13).

8. Claims 41-43 and 48 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Golla et al. (hereinafter Golla)(U.S. Patent No. 6,587,874 B1) in view of Haug et al. (hereinafter Haug)(U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0014542 A1), and further in view of Choudhry (U.S. Patent No. 6,442,602 B1).

Regarding claims 41 and 42, Golla in view of Haug teach all the limitations of claims 17, 26 and 30 and implicitly includes local domain name and a unique (global) domain name (see, e.g., col. 6, lines 6-22).

Choudhry further teaches as follows:

Fictitious domain (virtual subdomain name, 53 in figure 5) name does not belong to a real domain (URL is not recognized by the standard DNS is called as the virtual subdomain name, 51 in figure 5, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 36-40 and fig 4);

both the fictitious domain name (virtual subdomain name, 53 in figure 5) and a

real domain name (known domain name, 50 in figure 5) are used (see, e.g., col. 6, lines 53-62 and figure 5);

a first attempt is used to transmit the request message (41 in figure4) with the real domain name (known domain name, 50 in figure 5) to the addressing server (DNS), if no address information can be ascertained in the addressing server using the domain name transmitted in the first attempt then the addressing server sends a negative acknowledgement message (error 404, 42 in figure 4) to the device as address information (web browser requests URL. If the URL is not recognized by the DNS, the server will return a "error 404:file not found" page to the web browser, see, e.g., col. 6, lines 36-40 and fig 4); and

a terminal using a second attempt send a further request message with the fictitious domain name (virtual subdomain name, 53 in figure 5) to the addressing server (see, e.g., col. 6, lines 58-62 and 53 in figure 5).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Golla in view of Haug to include using a fictitious domain name and a real domain as domain name in the process of getting IP addresses from domain names by DNS as taught by Choudhry in order to provide more reliable domain naming service for directing multiple possible domain names to the correct IP address.

Regarding claim 43, Golla teaches as follows:

The real domain name (domain name from the DNS server) is a fully-qualified domain name (DNS server provides unique domain name for each network device is well-known in the art, see, e.g., col. 3, lines 21-27).

Regarding claim 48, they are rejected for the same reason as presented above per claims 41 and 42.

9. Claims 49 and 50 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Golla et al. (hereinafter Golla)(U.S. Patent No. 6,587,874 B1) in view of Haug et al. (hereinafter Haug)(U.S. Pub. No. 2003/0014542 A1) and Choudhry (U.S. Patent No. 6,442,602 B1), and further in view of Schneider (U.S. Pub. No. 2008/005127 A1).

Regarding claim 49, Golla in view of Haug and Choudhry do not teach of a fictitious domain name comprising the generally known domain name of the device is stored by the manufacturer in the device and wherein the fictitious domain name is also stored in the address server and associated with a particular parameter server.

Schneider teaches as follows:

Any domain name that is not valid (e.g., SLD is greater than 63 characters, characters other than that of A to Z, a to z, 0 to 9, and hyphen, and/or non-ASCII character sets used to represent multilingual domain names) or any domain name having a domain alias such as a TLDA is called a fictitious domain name (FDN)(see, e.g., page 18, paragraph [0179]);

the present invention may generate many identifiers such as keywords, fictitious domain names and the like in response to initiating a registration request from a network resource that can not be accessed/located or from an unresolvable domain name. The invention enables an autosearch to process any request other than that of a search request (see, e.g., page 6, paragraph [0043]); and

user interface elements for identifiers such as fictitious domain names (FDNs) can be used for any request type, and in particular for search requests, registration requests, and additional resolution requests (see, e.g., page 12, paragraph [0138]).

It would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Golla in view of Haug and Choudhry to include the well known fictitious domain name as taught by Schneider in order to efficiently identify the search results based on multiple domain names assigned.

Regarding claim 50, they are rejected for the same reason as presented above per claims 41 and 42.

Conclusion

10. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JEONG S. PARK whose telephone number is (571)270-1597. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:00 - 3:30 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached on 571-272-1915. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/J. S. P./
Examiner, Art Unit 2454
January 13, 2008

/Nathan J. Flynn/

Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2454